(d) and (e) The salient features of working arrangement:

(i) FIBA was to make arrangement in London for the exhibition site, for display counters and publicity.

(ii) The selection of participants and items for display and sale was to be made by FIBA.

(iii) Costs and expenses for transport of exhibits from India and their display and sale in 'Expo-London' was to be met by organisers and participating members.

(iv) The DSIDC was indemnified by the organisers on behalf of participants against all eventualities in respect of goods being taken by them for the exhibition.

(v) The goods were to be taken to London under the invoices of DSIDC as sponsoring authority. The DSIDC was also to assist release of goods in London.

(vi) DSIDC was to make arrangement for repatriation of sale proceeds from London. The sale proceeds to be disbursed to the participants in Indian currency after repatriation. The DSIDC was to get service charge of 5 per cent on sale proceeds repatriated to India from London (later reduced to 1 per cent due to abnormal circumstances).

There was no question of any income accruing to DSIDC, as according to Delhi Administration, this was a beginning made by DSIDC towards export promotion efforts for encouragement of women entrepreneurs, who were personally beleased by the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi a day before their departure for London. The entire arrangement for the organisavion of this exhibition was thrown out of gear due to the sad assasination of late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and the exhibition could not be held. The exhibits were put on distres sale in London after they were handed over to the participant.

So far, a sum of £ 11,60 and $ 3,350 have been repatriated. The DSIDC will get 1 per cent of this amount as service charges. A sum of Rs. 1,63,070,81 was spent by DSIDC.

On-shore and off-shore drillings

909. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of oil found recently as a result of on-shore and off-shore drillings in various parts of the country;

(b) how far it will help the country in achieving self-sufficiency in petrol and petroleum products; and

(c) what is the likely deficit in our oil requirements without depending on OPEC countries as the oil import cost is reported to go up by Rs. 1300 cr.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Accretion to geological reserves of oil in 1985 was 116.86 million tonnes.corresponding accretion in 1986 has yet to be assessed.

(b) The indigenous production of crude oil during 1987-88 is expected to meet about 61 per cent of country's requirement of petroleum products.

(c) The total likely deficit of crude oil and petroleum products is expected to be 17.34 million tonnes and 4.8 million tonnes respectively. As some of our purchases are in the international market which includes , non-OPEC sources also, it is not possible to indicate the likely deficit attributable to nondependence on OPEC countries only.